

INTISARI

Penelitian keragaman gulma pada berbagai macam varietas unggul nasional padi metode pengairan SRI (*system of rice intensification*) dan pengairan konvensional bertujuan untuk mengkaji keragaman gulma pada berbagai macam varietas tanaman padi dengan metode pengairan SRI dan konvensional serta mengetahui cara pengendalian yang tepat.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan rancangan Faktorial strip plot 2×4 yang disusun dalam Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap dengan 4 blok sebagai ulangan. Faktor pertama yaitu pengairan yang terdapat 2 perlakuan yaitu pengairan konvensional (A1) dan pengairan SRI (A2). Faktor kedua yaitu varietas padi yang terdiri dari 4 varietas yaitu Ciherang (V1), Memberamo (V2), Inpari 33 (V3), dan Rojolele (V4) sehingga terdapat 8 kombinasi

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pada budidaya padi dengan metode pengairan SRI didominasi gulma *Cyperus difformis* dari golongan teki, sedangkan pada budidaya padi dengan metode pengairan konvensional didominasi gulma *Pistia stratiotes* dari golongan berdaun lebar. Pada budidaya padi dengan metode pengairan SRI pengendalian gulma dengan cara preventif, mekanis dan biologis karena didominasi gulma golongan teki, sedangkan pada budidaya padi dengan metode pengairan konvensional pengendalian gulma dengan cara mekanik dan teknik karena didominasi gulma golongan berdaun lebar.

Kata kunci : irigasi berselang, penggenangan, penanggulangan gulma

ABSTRACT

A research on weeds diversity in various kinds of rice national varieties of SRI (System of Rice Intensification) and conventional methods aim to examines the differences in species in rice varieties with SRI and conventional irrigation methods and looks for appropriate control methods.

The study was conducted using a 2 x 4 factorial strip plot design arranged in a complete randomized block design with 4 blocks as replications. The first factor is irrigation which has 2 treatments, namely conventional (A1) irrigation and SRI irrigation (A2). The second factor is rice varieties consisting of 4 varieties, namely Ciherang (V1), Memberamo (V2), Inpari 33 (V3), and Rojolele (V4) so that there are 8 combinations

*The results showed that rice cultivation using the SRI irrigation method was dominated by the weeds of *Cyperus difformis* from the sedges group, while in rice cultivation the conventional irrigation method was dominated by weeds *Pistia stratiotes* from broadleaves groups. In rice cultivation with the method of controlling SRI weed control in a preventive, mechanical and biological way because it is dominated by weed sedges weeds, whereas in rice cultivation we use the conventional method of weed control by mechanical and engineering methods because it is dominated by broadleaves weeds.*

Keywords: *intermittent irrigation, flooding, weeds control*